

37A THE ALEPH א – VAV ו RELATIONSHIP

A list of Hebrew word pairs demonstrating the fact of a metaphysical conceptual relationship between certain biblical three letter word pairs of the form – for example סאה סוה

THE ALEPH / VAV RELATIONSHIP

סאה	A measure	סוה	מסוה = mask , סנור = blinding dazzle ¹			All restrictive items ²
גאה	Pride, height	גוה ³	Pride, uplifting, confidence	גאוה	Pride, haughtiness	
נאה	Befitting comely beautiful	נוה	Befitting comely beautiful, adorn ⁴	נאוה	Befitting comely beautiful,	Cf. also – the dress is very becoming ⁵
תאה	תאה = mark a boundary, deli-neate. תא = cell, cubicle	תוה	תו = a restrictive mark. תוה = set bounds, restrict	תאוה	Boundary, limit ⁶	All restrictive items ⁷
ראה	Look, see	רוה	Irrigate, saturate Drink enough	ראוה	A sight	So – a sating of the eye ⁸⁹

¹ Pronounced sanveir – Perhaps also PBH סינר sinor [petticoat, apron] – and biblical סוטה a garment

² Also related to תוה תאה by samekh – tof relationship

³ Job 22:29

⁴ Also a pleasant dwelling place or area – Cf. חונה חנה khoneh [encamp] from חן khein [charm, nice]

⁵ This may also relate to the root הוה haveh [to be, become]

⁶ In Genesis 49:26. But some translate this תאוה instead as – the desires, delights of- and deriving from the root אוה [desire]. One might see in the fact of these two תאוה translations – boundary and desire – a homiletic message to the effect that a person should take care not to exceed bounds when attempting to realize his desires

⁷ Also related to סוה סאה by samekh – tof relationship

⁸ A profound insight from Rav. Shlomo Pappenheim

⁹ Along similar lines, (a) look is from the base בט [out] of בטן – בטל – בלט in the sense – a looking out (b) to look all around is from base קפ [go round] - (c) to see, gaze is from base חז [to hold] the base of אחז [hold, seize] Cf. to behold- (d) to look out over an area is from root צפה [cover] in the sense of – covering by eyesight – (e) look, watch for is from base שר that denotes continuity – in the sense of a visual continuity between the looker and the object of his looking – Maybe also (f) shogakh [oversee] from base שג

דאה	Vulture or Kite	דוה	Sickly, illness	דאבה ¹⁰	Distraught, suffering	Sickly unpleasant looking birds ¹¹

There may also be a similar relationship between כאה [afflict, pain, aggrieve] and כוה [burn injury] and perhaps also כאב [hurt, pain, grief]

With regard to דאבה -

דב ¹²	Ill, malaise , grief, suffer	דאב	Ill, malaise , grief, suffer	May also relate to דבה [slander] in sense of – ill speech – Also אדב cause pain, grieve – see note...
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[SoG] of שגה שגב sogaw – sogav that denote height – albeit that שגה has the shinn and not a sinn and (g) ראה related to רוה [to water, irrigate] - a satiation of the eye

¹⁰ Albeit דאבה spelled with a vav instead of a vav

¹¹ If the ritually unclean bird species דאה is a sickly looking bird species we would also have דאה [sick bird] - דוה [sickly] - and Cf. דאב ill, grieved – דלוב [sickly looking platanus tree]. Rabbi Perzowsky has advised that many scholars regard the דאה bird as the same as the ראה - and that the ראה is a vulture and that it is called ראה [see] because has extraordinary superior powers of vision – If this is so, I would suggest that the vulture is called ראה on account of its superior vision and called דאה on account of its miserable appearance.. The verb דאה [swoop down or hover] may derive from the behavior of the דאה bird. Some scholars assumed that דאה and דאה are pronunciations of the same word

¹²In light of the existence of a דב base denoting – attach, adhere it seems likely that this דב base denoting illness, pain is a secondary form of a דו base of the same meaning that appears in the words דוי & מדוה - דוה – Note however that דוה generally refers to a woman in menstruation to the effect it might secondarily be a form of זבה [flowing]